

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

TUTWILER v. TUTWILER.

March 16, 1916.

[88 S. E. 86.]

1. Divorce (§ 133(1)*)—Sufficiency of Evidence—Discretion and Abandonment.—Evidence on a wife's bill of divorce held to sustain a decree for plaintiff on the ground of defendant's desertion and abandonment.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Divorce, Cent. Dig. § 446; Dec. Dig. § 133(1).* 4 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 745.]

2. Divorce (§ 37(15)*) — Separation — Reconciliation. — Though plaintiff was not forced to leave her husband's house with an officer, as she claimed, because of her husband's cruelty and violence, it was his duty then and afterwards to seek a reconciliation and to invite her to return.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Divorce, Cent. Dig. § 122; Dec. Dig. § 37(15).* 4 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 738.]

3. Divorce (§ 37(15)*)—"Desertion."—Where defendant's wife, after having left his house, asked permission to return, and such permission was not granted, defendant thereupon, in contemplation of law, deserted her.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Divorce, Cent. Dig. § 122; Dec. Dig. § 37(15).

For other definitions, see Words and Phrases, First and Second Sèries, Desertion. 4 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 738.]

4. Divorce (§ 37(15)*)—Decree—Subsequent Overtures.—Overtures made by defendant after a decree of divorce had been rendered against him were too late to have any effect upon its correctness.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Divorce, Cent. Dig. § 122; Dec. Dig. § 37(15).* 4 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 743.]

5. Divorce (§ 165(7)*)—Relief—Statute.—Where a cause for divorce was still pending, and there had been no decree a vinculo, the lower court, under Code 1904. § 2266, providing for merger or revocation of decree, might afford the parties any relief to which they might thereafter show themselves entitled.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Divorce Cent. Dig. § 548; Dec. Dig. § 165(7).* 4 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 747.]

Appeal from Law and Chancery Court of City of Norfolk.

Bill for divorce by Buena Tutwiler against W. C. Tutwiler. Decree for plaintiff, and defendant appeals. Affirmed.

N. T. Green, of Norfolk, for appellant Eason & l'Anson, of Norfolk, for appellee.

^{*}For other cases see same topic and KEY-NUMBER in all Key-Numbered Digests and Indexes.